THE DAILY CONSERATIVE.

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Telegraphic News.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, May 8.—The following was received this morning at Headquarters':

Army Northern Virginia, May 8th,—Secretary of War:—Gen. Gordon turned the enemy's extreme right yesterday evening and drove them from their rifle pits. Among the prisoners captured were Generals Seymour and Shaler, also a large number of arms were taken. The enemy have abandoned the Germanna road ford and removed their pontoon bridges towards Ely's. There has been no attack to-day, only slight skirmishing on our lines.

Signed, R. E. LEE.

Official despatch from Chaffin's Bluff says one of the enemy's gunboats was attacked, disabled, boarded and then burned, afterwards an iron-clad bore down on our forces and they retired. No particulars given. No loss on our side.

FROM CHESTERFIELD AND GEN. LEE.

RICHMOND, May 8th.—The enemy in Chesterfield have withdrawn from the Railroad to entrenchments. Smith and Gilmore were in command, Butler directing the expedition, with his headquarters at City Point, where the negro brigade are entrenched.

No fighting at Port Walthall junction to-day.—The enemy's loss in the fight of yesterday was a thousand killed and wounded.

Butler made a narrow escape from five of our pickets, near City Point, on Friday evening.

A telegram from Gen. Lee says that the enemy have advanced his position, marching toward Fredericksburg. The news is favorably construed in official circles.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. LEE—MORE VICTORIES.

RICHMOND, May 9th.—The following was received at the War Department to-day:

Near Spottsylvania C. H., May 8th.—Hon. J. A. SEDDON: After a sharp encounter with the Fifth Army Corps, Warren's and C. R. Bett's division of Cavalry, Gen. R. H Anderson with advance of Army, repulsed the enemy with heavy slaughter, and took possession of the Court House. I am more grateful to the Giver of all victories, that our loss is small.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

The following dispatch has been received by Gov. VANCE:

WILDERNESS, May 7th—Yesterday, and day before, Kirkland's and Cook's Brigades did most splendid service. Losses comparatively heavy, not many dead. Lt. Col. Jones, of the 26th, died to-day at 11 o'clock.

FROM GEN. JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

DALTON, May 9.—Hooker's corps attempted on yesterday to carry Big Gap by storm. It was defended by Griggsby's Kentucky cavalry and the first Arkansas infantry, who made a desperate assault, inflicting heavy loss on the enemy. Our ammunition becoming exhausted, our men continued the assault by pelting the enemy with stones until the arrival of Granberry's Texas brigade, when the enemy were routed and hastily withdrew. Our loss very small; one Lieutenant and twenty men captured.

Slight skirmishing was going on in front till dark. The enemy having massed a heavy force in front of the Kentucky line—five lines of battle being visible—it was thought they would attempt to carry it by storm this morning; but as yet no demonstrations have been made.

NEWS FROM VARIOUS QUARTERS.

The telegraphic communication between Richmond and Weldon, it is hourly expected will be resumed. It has caused a great accumulation of Press news at this point, the material points of which are subjoined:

ORANGE C. H., May 7.—Ewell again repulsed the enemy on yesterday—the Yankee loss terrible, especially in Early's front. Ewell's loss small. Last night our men held possession of the enemy's battle field on the left and centre, capturing a number of wounded. Our success very great, but not decisive.

The charge of Gordon's Brigade is represented as the grandest of the war. Our loss thus far about five thousand, of whom a large proportion are slightly wounded.

The fight occurred in a densely wooden country, hence little or no artillery was used in the fight.

At Chester, on Saturday, midway between Petersburg and Richmond, the Yankees were repulsed with a loss of one thousand killed and wounded.

All the Yankee officers in the Libby, one thousand in number, were sent to Danville on Saturday. Before leaving they became very refractory.

An unofficial dispatch from Harrisonburg, believed to be reliable, says that McNeill struck the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Piedmont on Saturday, destroying bridges, machine shops and nine locomotives. The damage amounts to several millions of dollars.

NORTHERN NEWS.—Gold on the 5th 180. Maximilian has sailed for Mexico. The Alexandra has been given up to her owners. Cotton advancing in Liverpool.

FROM THE ALBEMARLE WATERS.

WILMINGTON, May 9.—Commander Cooke, with his iron clad *Albemarle*, engaged nine of the enemy's gunboats in the Albemarle sound, on the 6th. He sunk one and disabled two. The fight lasted from 4 p. m. till night.

GLORIOUS VICTORY BY GEN. PRICE.

MERIDIAN, May 9th.—Steele's army, 9,000 strong, surrendered to Gen. Price at Camden, Ark., on 28th ult., and Gen. Taylor demanded the surrender of Alexandria, where Banks' forces are fortified. Result not known at last accounts. The enemy are attempting to gain Red river, and get their boats over the Rapids.

FURTHER FROM STEELE'S ARMY.

MOBILE, May 9.—Senatobia dates of May 7th, state on the authority of the Memphis Bulletin of the 6th, that 2,400 of Steele's troops have arrived at Little Rock, the balance are twenty miles out.

Steele's loss heavy. They had destroyed their train, lost nearly all their artillery, and was followed by Marmaduke and Flanigan to Little Rock.

Pine Bluff was thought to be defensible. Brookhaven dates of the 9th report on authority, Col. D. T. Cayer crossed the Mississippi river on the 5th. Dispatches from Smith to Tom Taylor say Banks is shut up at Alexandria with the Confederates below cutting off supplies. The Yankees are trying to dam up the mouth of the falls to let out their gunboats.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. 1.] RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1864. [No. 15.

THE "PEACE" OFFERED US.

On Wednesday Mr. J. T. Leach, a representative from the State of North Carolina, declared in his seat in the Confederate Congress, not in the excitement and passion of debate, but coolly and deliberately, that he was for peace upon terms of independence, but if he could not get that, he was for peace on "*any* terms that could be obtained short of subjugation." The question now becomes pertinent; yes, and vitally important, what are the "terms" upon which peace can be had of the North? Fortunately a friend just from Washington has handed us a number of speeches in the Northern Congress, political pamphlets, &c. gotten up for circulation in the coming Presidential campaign, which develop most forcibly and painfully, the purposes of the Yankees in this war, and the kind of "peace" offered us by our enemies. If the history of New Orleans and Norfolk is not sufficient to admonish Mr J. T Leach upon what "terms" we may expect to obtain "peace" from the North, then we will show him from the pages of these political pamphlets, very opportunely furnished us, the kind of peace the North holds out to the people of the South.

We will take first the speeches of the great leaders and influential men of the Republican party, and what do they say of "peace." Mr. Lane, a member of the United States Senate, and a man high in the confidence of his party, says: "The Constitution as it was is played out. I am ready to see any *Kansas man shot down who favours the Union as it was.* I am in favor of the Union as it will be, if free to all. I shall vote *against peace until freedom reigns from one end of the original territory of the United States to the other.*" Charles Sumner, another United States Senator, and a leading controlling, guiding light to the party to which he belongs, fully endorses that speech and its doctrines. A doctrine that by secession the State so seceding lost all its original rights, and that *when conquered* it comes back to the Union, not as an independent State, "but the general government holds all its rights and powers over the territory and people, and will maintain and establish them—the rights of the Southern States as States *are destroyed.*" Gov. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, another high dignitary in the Republican ranks, sustains and endorses such sentiments.

Does not every act of the Administration and Congress at Washington furnish evidence equally as conclusive as to the kind of peace the North offers? For the truth of this statement, we find among the laws passed by the Washington Congress, in the Twelfth United States Statutes at Large, page 590, section 5, the following:

"And be it further enacted, That to insure the speedy termination of the present rebellion, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause the seizure of all the estate and property, moneys, stocks, credits, and effects, of the persons hereinafter named in this section, and to apply and use the same and proceeds thereof for the support of the army of the United States, that is to say"—

And then follows a long list of persons whose property is thus subjected to confiscation, and among them is to be found,

"Every owner of the army and navy of the Confederate States; any person acting as President, Vice-President, member of Congress, Judge of any Court, Cabinet officer, foreign minister, commissioner or consul of said Confederate States; every Governor, member of a convention or legislature, or judge of any court of the so called Confederate States, and any person who formerly held an office under the United States who shall thereafter hold one under the Confederate States; and fifthly, of any person hereafter holding any office or agency under the government of the so-called Confederate States of America, or under any of the several States of the said Confederacy or the laws thereof, whether such office or agency be national, State or municipal in its name or character, &c."

Can any more wholesale provision, striking at the very lives of a people, be found upon the Statute books or among the laws of any nation upon the earth? Under this clause every private soldier in the army and navy is included, for they come under the head of "office or agency under the government." A whole people, numbering millions of souls, are to be subjugated, and then the property of every person who has ever held an office under the government is to be taken from him, and he be reduced to the level of the vagabond and fugitive from justice. Of course, such a prospect has a manifest and direct tendency to shorten the war, and heal all animosities between the contending forces!

Read also the following resolutions, offered in the Assembly of the great State of New York but lately:

"*Resolved*, That the nation should so reduce the political power of the rebel leaders, that they cannot as great land owners of Southern Patroons, exercise a controlling and dangerous influence at the ballot box, and finally in our legislative bodies.

Resolved, That the most simple and effectual way to deprive the rebel planters of this political power is to confiscate all their estates, save a small allotment to be used as a homestead, to prevent their property from forcing them into crime in order to secure the necessaries of life.

Resolved, That the said allotment should in no case exceed three hundred acres of land.

Resolved, That the remainder of their estates should be cut up into small farms and *divided among the officers and soldiers of the Federal army, the poor whites and emancipated slaves of the rebel States.*"

Can it be said, then, that evidence is wanting that the *intent* upon the part of the people of the North, in this war, is to confiscate *all our estates* and parcel them out among the "poor whites and the emancipated slaves?" In their speeches and resolutions the Republican party, believing with the Administration, proclaim that "to the slave belongs the land he has redeemed"—that "this nation *owes to the negro not merely freedom, but land and education.*" Mr. Phillips, one of the radical leaders, and who has great power, authority and influence in the North says: "Give me two hundred thousand black farmers with muskets in their right hands, you can go to sleep and make money. *Let me confiscate the lands of the South and put it into the hands of the negroes and white men who fought for it*, and you can go to sleep with your parchment." And also, "That the confiscation act is a jewel of congressional policy."

Here are the terms of "peace" the North holds out to the South. For cruelty, utter and insane malignity they stand unrivalled among all nations. Let us review the motives and inducements which are held out to the Southern people to lay down their arms and submit:

1. Confiscation of all their property.
2. Their lands to be divided among poor whites and emancipated slaves.
3. A free negro population, their social equals, and the Military Governors of their former masters.
4. Independent States to be reduced to the level of conquered territories, to be governed according to the absolute will or caprice of their conquerors.

These are the inducements which a dominant party has, for three long, weary and bloody years of unparalleled waste and destruction of both treasure and blood, held out to the South.

Verily, are not the Southern people the most obstinate, self-willed, depraved and wholly wicked of any under the sun, not to embrace cordially and immediately such blind and winning inducements to lay aside their arms and submit themselves peaceably and courteously to such a paternal rule! Truly, what fools we are for not taking the benefit of the humane provisions of such laws!

Can mortal men require any higher or stronger motive to resist the encroachments of such a power—even though such resistance lead to destruction and death? What higher or nobler aim could there be then to fight for the preservation of life, liberty and property? Sooner than have "peace" on the terms offered us by the North, the people of the South have shown conclusively, by their courage and endurance, that they would rather have the war to continue until we are totally annihilated, and the sun shines upon a naked and barren wilderness. The South wants but one kind of "peace," and that can be had only at the cannon's mouth. We think we have shown the people of the South, and we hope we have Mr. J. T. Leach, what kind of "peace" we may expect to obtain by "negotiation" with the North.

THE ENEMY BETWEEN RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG—A FIGHT AT PORT WALTHALL—THE ENEMY REPULSED.

No mail North of Weldon reached this city on yesterday morning; consequently we are without the Richmond papers of Saturday. The cars came over the roads from Richmond to Weldon, and we cannot understand why the mails were left behind. Through the politeness of a gentleman who came through, we were loaned a copy of the Petersburg *Express* of Saturday, which contains full accounts of the operations in that vicinity, which are highly interesting, from which we extract the following particulars, during the brief time the paper was in our possession.—*Confederate.*

The *Express* says—Yesterday, (Friday) was another day of rumors—wild, extravagant and numerous—but not of excitement, for the people had recovered from the shock which came so suddenly upon them Thursday. They had seen the preparations which our efficient and gallant General, commanding this department, had made, and felt conscious that under his sleepless vigilance and skillful management, Petersburg would never fall into the hands of the foe.

There were evident signs at an early hour that the enemy was largely reinforcing at Bermuda Hundreds, as transport after transport could be seen ascending the river from the heights of the vicinity of City Point. A gentleman connected with our Home Guard Cavalry, arrived about 11 o'clock, and informed us that the transports commenced arriving at early dawn, and up to 9 o'clock, one hundred and twenty-one, including the arrivals of Thursday afternoon, had been counted. At first thought, this number appears to be one of great magnitude, and capable of transporting an army of forty thousand men. But when it is recollected that all of the vessels do not carry troops, but that many of them are necessarily filled with horses, artillery, ammunition, pontoon boats, quartermaster and commissary stores, it may be safely concluded, that the enemy's forces now at Bermuda Hundreds, do not exceed, if they number as many as 20,000. All accounts from the river, represent the scene at the junction of the James and Appomattox rivers, as one of rare and unusual interest. So large a flotilla of steamers, barges, sailing vessels and gunboats was never before witnessed in that section. As one who saw it expressed himself to us, the wide expanse of waters there is literally covered with floating craft.

The principal rumor yesterday, and the one which seemed to excite most interest in our community, was, that the enemy had greatly increased his force at City Point during Thursday night, and was marched towards Petersburg by the county road, slowly but steadily. This was soon ascertained to be incorrect. A gentleman who left his farm three miles this side of City Point at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, informs us that the enemy had made no advance of any consequence up to that hour, and that his pickets and videttes then extended only two miles from the Point. Our informant is a gentleman of most excellent judgment, and no little experience, and his opinion is, after closely observing the movements of the enemy, that they have no intention of advancing upon Petersburg from the Point. It is evident that they have only occupied that locality to prevent us from placing a battery there, and also to veil their movements at Bermuda Hundreds. The main operations are on the Chesterfield side of the river.

The various reports about the destruction of buildings at Broadway, the burning of all the houses at Port Walthall, and the destruction of Mrs. Mary Dunn's mill, near by, are believed to be without foundation. Heavy columns of smoke were seen in the direction of the foregoing localities yesterday, but we ascertained from scouts who had been in the immediate neighborhood, that the woods were on fire, and are supposed to have been fired by the enemy, but whether designedly or by accident is not known.

Another rumor which gained much credence during the day yesterday, was that Fort Clifton, on the Appomattox, six miles below Petersburg, had been captured by the enemy's gunboats and that the Yankees had landed, and were building additional fortifications. An enquiry at Headquarters last night assured us that there was not the slightest foundation in truth for this report. Fort Clifton is still held by Confederate forces, and likely to be so held until the war is over.

As to the cutting of the telegraph wires between here and Richmond, the destruction of Swift Creek Bridge and the tearing up of the track, all of which was reported an hundred times during the day, at the various street corners, we can state, positively, that it is all rumor and nothing else. At one o'clock last night the wires were working admirably, Swift Creek Bridge was intact, and the railroad uninterrupted.

SHARP FIGHT AT PORT WALTHALL JUNCTION.

A sharp fight occurred at Port Walthall Junction, yesterday afternoon, commencing at 5 and concluding at 6 o'clock, which resulted in a decided repulse of the enemy. Port Walthall Junction is on the railroad, five miles from Petersburg, and two from Swift Creek Bridge. At 5 o'clock, two Brigades of the enemy, which moved out from Bermuda Hundreds, some time during Thursday night, and were slowly and cautiously advancing during the day yesterday, attempting to cross the field of Mrs. Howlett's farm, immediately at the Junction, but were met with a deadly fire from six hundred of the 21st and 25th South Carolina Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Graham. Three times the enemy essayed to reach the railroad, coming with a yell, but our men unawed by such music, and unintimidated by such apparent ferocity, met them with a steady fire, causing them to recoil and stagger, from the bloody reception.—They finally retreated in some confusion and retired about a mile and a half distant, in the direction of Port Walthall landing. The disparity of numbers was too great for us to pursue, but a gentleman present informs us, that he never witnessed more gallant conduct on the part of any troops than was displayed by the intrepid South Carolinians.

The enemy had artillery, but used it with poor effect. Our casualties were 25—two killed and twenty three wounded. We had no artilery.

The object of the enemy in this movement was evidently to tear up the railroad and burn the bridge over Swift Creek. They will probably be heavily reinforced, and renew the attempt to-day, but we shall be better prepared for them, and they will not fare so well as they did yesterday. They lost heavily yesterday, but carried off their killed and wounded.

We regret that we are unable to publish the names of our killed and wounded to day. An Ambulance Committee, under the superintendance of our townsman, Mr. Reuben Ragland, went out last night, and will bring them in, in the morning.

REPULSE OF THE ENEMY ON THE BLACKWATER.

A body of Yankee Cavalry, under the command of the notorious Col. Spears, attempted to cross the Blackwater river yesterday, at Broadwater Bridge, near Ivor. They were handsomely repulsed by a portion of General Clingman's brave North Carolina troops, and retired out of sight. Our scouts from that section, report this body of cavalry as being quite formidable in numbers—some estimating it as high as 3,000. At last accounts they were heading around towards the source of the Blackwater in Prince George, and may endeavor to effect a junction with the enemy now at City Point. We fear that the Sussex and Prince George people will suffer greatly from the depredations of these vandals.

AN AUSPICIOUS BEGINNING.

We have great cause to be thankful for the auspicious beginning which has marked the military operations of the enemy in this section, where our city is so seriously menaced. At the only two points yesterday, where our forces came in collision, we repulsed the insolent foe, and did it most satisfactorily. They came in overwhelming numbers, and expected by encompassing us that we would fall an easy prey into their hands. They thought that we were too weak to guard more than any one point, but in this, thanks to our vigilant commander, they have been disappointed. Wherever they have attempted to approach the city, there they have found the bayonets of the Confederates bristling and ready to receive them. But if we were successful yesterday, shall we not be more so to day?

Heavy reinforcements, and they among the best and bravest in the Confederate States, were arriving hourly yesterday and all through last night. Their sturdy shouts, as they passed through our streets, was indeed *music*, such as our people delighted to hear.—Gen. Pickett, a son of Old Virginia, who will lead them in battle, has attested his skill and bravery on every hard-fought field, from the First Manassas to Gettysburg, and under the prestige of such a commander, we cannot think of anything but victory.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Ald.
de George Little, Wake. do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
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Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordinance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice,—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts—Judges.—Elwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W F Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshall.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert H Dick, Guilford; Dr James Galloway, Wilkes; L Eldredge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin.

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Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

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"THE DESERTER'S DAUGHTER, SEEKING THE PARDON OF HER FATHER, &c.

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Address,
WM. B. SMITH,
Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C.
May 7, 1864. 14—6m.

Controlling Quartermaster's Office,
RALEIGH, May 6th, 1864

ON AND AFTER THE 9TH INST., THE OFFICE OF the Controlling Quartermaster of the tax in kind will be in Wilmington, N. C.
R. B. MACRAE,
12—3t. Major and Controlling Quartermaster.

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Alexander H Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $3,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm Brown, of Ga., Col James Chesnut, of S. C., Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky., Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss., Col G W C Lee, of Va., Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—John P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Virginia Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk, Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor, W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H I Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major S Melton, and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors Generals. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northop, of S. C., Commissary General C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spottswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBrice, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Post master General. H St George Offut of Va., Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment of Bureau. John L. Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., Clerk.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., MAY 10, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Z. B. VANCE,

OF BUNCOMBE.

CHANGE OF TERMS.—In consequence of the high prices of material, and everything necessary to carry on our establishment, we change our terms from this date as follows:

Daily paper,	1 month,	$ 3 00
" "	3 months,	8 00
" "	6 months,	15 00
Weekly paper,	3 months,	3 00
" "	6 months,	5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of HABEAS CORPUS.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

HOW TO SEND US MONEY.—Never send by MAIL when you can send by EXPRESS. All money sent by Express at our risk and expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ BUSINESS NOTICE.—As we can no longer see Five Dollar Treasury notes, AT PAR, we shall be compelled, from and after this date, to take them at the same discount the larger notes of the old issue are subject to. We regret this necessity, but as everybody else is doing the same thing, we have no other alternative.

May 9th, 1864.

Army News.

We refer our readers to the Telegraphic news we publish this morning. It will be found exceedingly interesting and important. Gen. LEE has had a series of engagements with the enemy, and thus far has been uniformly triumphant. The news from Dalton and other quarters is also very important.—Our loss in the various engagements is reported as comparatively small—said to be thus far about five thousand, of whom "a large proportion are slightly wounded."

Mr. Holden an "Original Secessionist."

In view of the fact that Mr. HOLDEN and his friends are attempting to make political capital by appeals to the prejudices of that very large and respectable class of persons who were Union men antecedent to the publication of LINCOLN'S celebrated proclamation of the 15th April, 1861, calling for troops to coerce the seceded States, it becomes necessary to inquire into Mr. HOLDEN'S record prior to the war on the question of the Union.

The doctrine of secession originated in South Carolina more than thirty years ago, and at the start was almost entirely confined to that State. Mr. CALHOUN and his disciples claimed that the federal government was a mere league, or compact, and that any party to it might withdraw, or *secede, ad libitum*. But Mr. WEBSTER, the "great expounder" of the Constitution, having so completely triumphed over HAYNE and CALHOUN in the discussion of this question in the Senate, after the Tariff compromise, that followed, all agitation about secession had died out, until after the Mexican war, when it became necessary for Congress to legislate in relation to the newly acquired territory. Then the doctrine of secession was revived. This time its advocates were not limited to South Carolina, but found champions in all the Southern States, North Carolina included. Among the very first—if, indeed, he was not *the* first—of the advocates of this doctrine in North Carolina, was W. W. HOLDEN. We have not the files of the *Standard* of 1850 '51, or we think we could show conclusively from his writings, that Mr. HOLDEN maintained the doctrine, at that time, that North Carolina not only had the Constitutional right to *secede* from the Union, but that in certain contingences—perhaps in conjunction with other States—she *ought to secede*. This doctrine was enforced with zeal and with Mr. HOLDEN'S well known ability.

The compromise of 1850 had the effect to quiet the secession clamor, in a considerable measure, until the Presidential campaign of 1856, when it burst forth with tenfold fury, involving the whole country in the most intense excitement. Then it was that the position was boldly and defiantly taken by most of the so called "States Rights" leaders of the Democratic party in the South, that the election of Mr. FREMONT, the sectional candidate, would, in itself, without any "overt act" of aggression on the rights and liberties of the South, be sufficient cause for secession on the part of the slaveholding States.—First and foremost among these "States Rights" leaders was Mr. HOLDEN, then Editor of the Raleigh *Standard*, and now professedly a *Conservative* "after the straitest sect," and, as candidate for Governor, seeking the suffrages of those whom he then so bitterly denounced and villified. But to the record. We quote from the files of the Raleigh *Standard*, published during the Presidential campaign of 1856:

The contest is between a national and a sectional party, and the issue is UNION or DISUNION.—W. W. HOLDEN, August 20th, 1856.

All Southern men feel that Mr Fillmore's election would not, in itself, destroy the Union; while all Southern men feel that the election of Fremont would be the sure precursor of dissolution and probably of civil war.—W. W. HOLDEN, Sept. 10th, 1856.

Can it be possible that there are men in the South who prefer Fremont for the Presidency, or who would acquiesce in his election? * * * It may be that there are TRAITORS, HERE AND THERE, IN THIS STATE, as there were TORIES in the Revolution, who would thus deliver up their native land to the fury of the fanatic and the torch of the incendiary; but they are few and far between. * *

The election of Fremont would inevitably lead to a separation of the States. Even if no overt or direct act of dissolution should take place, he could not carry on the government in the South. No true or decent Southern man would accept office under him; and our people would never submit to have their post offices, custom houses and the like filled with Fremont's Yankee abolitionists. We would not expect or ask the Northern people to submit in a similar case—and WE WILL NOT SUBMIT. Suppose, for example, the Southern people, having the power to elect a President, should nominate a candidate on sectional grounds, pledged to wield all the powers of the federal government to extend and perpetuate domestic slavery, and pledged to measures of gross aggression, without regard to the Constitution, or the rights and property of the Northern people; and suppose they should elect such a candidate—what would the North do? They would resist it, and THEY OUGHT TO RESIST IT. They would regard it as a virtual dissolution of the Union, & would act accordingly. The Union can neither be administered, nor can it exist on sectional grounds. If there be Fremont men among us, let them be silenced or required to leave. THE EXPRESSION OF BLACK REPUBLICAN OPINIONS IN OUR MIDST, IS INCOMPATABLE WITH OUR HONOR AND SAFETY AS A PEOPLE. * * Let our schools and seminaries of learning be scrutinized; and if Black Republicans be found in them, let them be driven out. THAT MAN IS NEITHER A FIT NOR A SAFE INSTRUCTOR OF OUR YOUNG MEN, WHO EVEN INCLINES TO FREMONT AND BLACK REPUBLICANISM.—W. W. HOLDEN, 17th September, 1856.

Fremont and Dayton have no electoral ticket in the slaveholding States, nor will they have. They are utterly sectional in their character. They stand upon a platform which makes them and their supporters "the mortal enemies of every man, woman and child in the Southern States." We regard them as personal, mortal enemies. If they should succeed in this contest, as we do not believe they will, the result will be a seperation of the States. No human power can prevent it. If some of the Southern States should be disposed to wait and see what the wolf would do with the lamb, or the hawk with the dove, others will not—SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA and GEORGIA, not to include VIRGINIA, would place themselves in such an attitude as at once to sever existing political relations. And then what would Fremont, and the vultures of the Times, the Tribune, and the Herald do? "Whip us in?"—Perhaps they would attempt to send troops, but there are enough "true men in the Free States to meet and exterminate the troops, and their traitor leaders on their own ground.—Dissolve the Union by the act of the North, and the North would, in less than six months, by its own act, and by a reversal of its judgmeet, restore it again if it could. * * They (Fremont and his supporters) would repeal the Fugitive Slave law, leaving Southern men no protection against kidnappers and man-stealers. They would create insurrection and servile war in the South—they would put the torch to our dwellings and the knife to our throats. They are, therefore, our enemies; and they are the enemies of the Constitution and the Union. Their triumph would be the beginning of evils and calamities such as have never been known in this country.—W. W. HOLDEN, Sept. 20th, 1856.

If the white people of the Senate should do—what is impossible—if they should make up their mind to submit, for the sake of the Union, to the rule and to the measures of such men as FREMONT and BANKS, and GIDDINGS, and BURLINGAME, THEY WILL DESERVE ALL THE DEEP AND UNSPEAKABLE DEGRADATION TO WHICH THEY WILL DESCEND—even the true Constitutional men of the North, who are now contending for us as men never contended before, and who are keeping the battle from our dwellings, will regard them with pity and scorn, and THEIR VERY SLAVES WILL JEER THEM FOR THEIR MEANNESS, IMBECILITY AND COWARDICE.—W. W. HOLDEN, Oct. 1st, 1856.

* * * We shall not reflect upon the intelligence of our readers, nor upon their devotion to the Constitution and the vital interests of North Carolina, by reasoning with any person who would SUBMIT TO JOHN C FREMONT'S ELECTION. * * * Mr. RAYNER, a Southern man, says the South ought to submit to Fremont's election, and that those who counsel otherwise are traitors. Mr. Fillmore, a Northern man, has declared that the South OUGHT NOT TO SUBMIT, and that the triumph of Fremont would lead inevitably to the destruction of the Union. THERE ARE KNOW NOTHINGS in North Carolina who agree with MR. RAYNER—NOT MANY THANK GOD!—W. W. HOLDEN, 5th Nov., 1856.

We might multiply similar extracts from the files of the *Standard* almost indefinitely. But the foregoing are more than amply sufficient to establish the fact that Mr. HOLDEN was as strong a secessionist in 1856 as any man south of MASON and DIXON'S line—that the hottest of the "hot-spurs" of South Carolina did not exceed this valiant knight of the quill in his determination to employ the "last man and the last dollar," and to shed the last drop of—ink in his inkstand, in resisting Mr. FREMONT'S right to rule over him in the event of his being Constitutionally elected. If FREMONT had been elected and the Union had been dissolved at that time, instead of in 1861, no doubt Mr. HOLDEN would have won imperishable honor and renown by heroic deeds in the service of the—*Home Guards*.

But to the record. *Revenons a nos moutons*. In 1860 it is notorious that Mr. HOLDEN was the friend and advocate of Mr. BRECKENRIDGE, the secession candidate for the Presidency. It is unnecessary to show this by the files of the *Standard*. Mr. BELL and Mr. DOUGLAS were too strong for the Union to suit him, and his strong secession proclivities so got the mastery of him that he spread himself for BRECKENRIDGE and Cousin Jo. It was unnecessary for Mr. HOLDEN to say that he would be for secession, if LINCOLN should be elected, because everybody would take it for granted that he could not be otherwise in view of his record only four years previously. Besides, if FREMONT'S election would have been sufficient cause, in itself, to justify the South in seceding, *a fortiori* would Mr LINCOLN'S election; because the attitude of the North was much more defiant and threatening in 1860 than in '56.

Mr. LINCOLN was elected. But where do we find Mr. HOLDEN, who was going to do such bloody work if FREMONT had been elected under similar circumstances? Is his voice "still for war?" Not a bit of it. A mighty "change has come over the spirit of his dreams." According to his own declaration made in the *Standard* of Oct. 1st, 1856, he deserves to be regarded by the Yankees "*with pity and scorn*," and his slaves even should jeer him for his "*meanness, imbecility and cowardice*." We are now quoting Mr. HOLDEN on Mr. HOLDEN, and do not wish to be understood as employing these epithets ourself.—Out of his own mouth do we condemn him.

Why this change on the part of Mr. HOLDEN?—Why this shrinking from the logical and necessary consequences of his own acts and teachings? He sowed to the wind—why not be willing to abide the storm and reap the whirlwind? As Gov. VANCE aptly illustrated in his Fayetteville speech, Mr. HOLDEN is like the man who built an over-shot mill—lifted the flood-gate, and as the water commenced falling upon the wheel he exclaimed: "Don't, don't, you will start the wheel!"

Mr HOLDEN is a keen scented politician, and readily snuffs the popular breeze. He had sagacity enough to foresee that if North Carolina should be forced to secede from necessity under the stress of circumstances beyond her control, she would do so with great reluctance, as was verified when that necessity arose; and that those who were instrumental in "precipitating" us in the revolution would be held responsible for whatever of evil consequences might ensue. Mr HOLDEN proved himself wanting in the "back-bone"—the nerve—the moral courage—to shoulder his portion of the responsibility. Although fully committed to the doctrine of secession and disunion, as we have shown—a sentinel on the watch tower—when the hour of trial and danger arrived he deserted his post and his friends and rallied to the flag of the Union. And *now*, although the father of secession in this State, he claims to have been the originator of the *Conservative Party!* and wishes to take precedence of those who have been Conservatives all their lives! Was there ever an instance of more sublime impudence?

How can any true Conservative, "after the *straitest sect*" vote for HOLDEN in preference to Gov. VANCE in view of the facts we have presented?—Gov. VANCE was opposed to secession in 1856, and was denounced by Mr HOLDEN as a vile submissionist. In 1860, while Mr. HOLDEN was laboring virtually for LINCOLN, by advocating the claims of the secession candidate, Gov. VANCE was laboring for the Union candidate, Mr. BELL, whose platform and rallying cry was, "The Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the Laws." We happen personally to know the fact, that Gov. VANCE was opposed to secession up to the very moment when he received intelligence that Lincoln had called for troops to make war upon and coerce the seceded States.—Then, and not till then, did he give up the Union as lost.

To-morrow we expect to show from the old files of his paper that the editor of Mr. HOLDEN'S organ was also an "original secessionist."

☞ We learn from a gentleman who has been in Washington since its evacuation by the enemy, that the Yankees had struck off in the Washington *Era* office a large number of "extras" containing articles published in the Raleigh *Standard* for gratuitous distribution. And yet the Editor of the *Standard* is a good friend to the South! If such are the friends of the South, she may well exclaim—"Save me from my friends, and I will take care of my enemies!"

☞ We have read the resolutions of the meeting held in this city by the Holdenites on Friday evening last, and we do not remember ever to have seen or heard of as great an amount of low, dirty contemptible demagogueism in the same space.—Gov. Vance is grossly slandered in two of the resolutions—first, in that he is charged with attempting to transfer his old friends to the support of the Destructives—and, secondly, in that he is charged with allowing shade officers under him to consume provisions that should go to the families of soldiers. These are bare faced falsehoods and can be proven to be such to any one who will take the trouble to inquire into the facts. A correspondent gives a very racy account of the meeting in another place in to-day's paper.

Game of Brag.

It would seem that Mr. HOLDEN expects to *brag* himself into the Gubernatorial chair. His organ here "happens to know" all about his strength in all the counties. This bluff game will soon be played out. The people are not to be deceived and misled by the emptiness of bragadocia. We "happen to know" a few things a little better than the "organ."

SIGNIFICANT.—We learn that while the train containing the Yankee prisoners captured at Plymouth passed through Wilson, they shouted and huzzaed for W. W. HOLDEN, who, they declared, would be the next Governor of North Carolina. The Yankees, although a vile despicable race, are not as ungrateful wretches as some other people. They remember their friends.

Trans-Mississippi.

The news from across the "father of waters" is of the most cheering character. This Grand Red River Expedition" has proved a most complete failure, and the Confederates are the masters of the situation. Gen. Banks from the last advices is reported to have been totally defeated and routed by the Stonewall Jackson of the West—Gen. Dick Taylor, who captured 1500 prisoners, 18 guns, 160 wagons, and a large supply of provisions.

Lt. Col. Jno. T. Jones.

We very much regret to learn that Lieut. Col. JOHN T. JONES, 26th Reg't. N. C. Troops, died on Saturday last of wounds received in the recent fight on Friday. Lt. Col. J., was spoken of by those who knew him as a most gallant officer. He was from Caldwell county and graduated at the University in 1861.

☞ We invite attention to an article in to-day's paper taken from the Richmond *Examiner* in answer to Hon. J. T. LEACH'S notions of "peace" short of independence to the Southern Confederacy.

☞ Extracts of letters to the Editor:

WALNUT COVE, May 5th, 1864.

* * I have long seen the great importance of having a paper like the *Conservative* established in Raleigh. I long since was convinced that Holden would not do to rely upon—and that he was naturally an unreliable man—and therefore could not be trusted. His great object in all his political changes has been for the sole purpose of aspiring to the Gubernatorial chair. His pretended support and friendship for Gov. Vance was with a view to pave the way for his (Holden's) success as Gov., &c. * * * The *Progress* has but one subscriber here, and will not have that one long. The one subscribe is a Vance man. * *

COOL SPRING, May 4th, 1864.

* * * The people of this county (Iredell) are a Conservative people, and with a few exceptions have stood square up to the cause our soldiers are fighting for like men, and they will also stand up for Gov. Vance in August next, as they did two years ago. * *

MCCRAY'S STORE, Alamance, May, 1864.

* * * Holdenites are scarce in this county, and what few are here are either afraid or ashamed to own it. * *

MEETING IN DAVIDSON COUNTY.

LEXINGTON, N. C., May 7th 1864.

A meeting was held here this day for the purpose of inviting Gov. Vance to address the citizens of Davidson county.

On motion, Dr W. D. Lindsey was called to the chair and C. W. Smythe was appointed Secretary.

B. A Kittrell, Esq., stated the object of the meeting in a few pointed and eloquent remarks, referring in well merited terms to the services of Gov. Vance as a soldier, statesman and executive officer.

On motion of Mr. C. F. Lowe, it was,

Resolved, That a committe of five persons be appointed to correspond with his Excellency Gov. Vance and to request him to address the people of Davidson and the adjoining counties at Lexington on Tuesday the 10th inst., or such other day as may best suit his convenience.

The Chair appointed Messrs. B. A. Kittrell, C. F. Lowe, Jesse Hargrave, Col. Andrew Lindsey, and A. F. Smith.

On motion of Mr. Kittrell, Mr. W. W. Holden was also invited to accompany Gov Vance and address the people.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Raleigh Confederate, and Conservative, and the Greensboro' Patriot.

W. D. LINDSEY, *Ch'm'n.*

C. W. SMYTHE, *Secretary.*

LATEST FROM GEN. LEE'S ARMY—THE ENEMY FLYING.

The Petersburg *Express* of Saturday has the following under the above head:

An unofficial telegram passed through this city this morning at half past one o'clock, stating that Longstreet's thirty thousand veterans were hurled against Grant yesterday (Friday) with the fury of a thunderbolt. At last accounts the enemy were in full retreat, and our forces hotly pursuing.

The slaughter of the enemy is represented as being terrific—far surpassing in bloodshed any battle which has ever occurred on the continent.

Many prisoners have been taken (said to be several thousand) and all the Lynchburg militia force has been ordered out to guard them.

A number of flying reports are on the streets as to persons of this and other portions of the State being killed in the battles on the Rapidan, which may or may not be so. The following it is said are certainly among the killed: Wm. H. Haywood, Jr., of Raleigh; Walker Anderson, of Hillsboro', and Capt. Fleming of Salisbury. Col. Wm Saunders, of Salisbury, is among the wounded.—*Confederate.*

The proprietor of the Salisbury *Watchman* proposes to commence the publication of a daily paper at that point as soon as it shall have been ascertained that the enterprise has friends enough to ensure its success.

The Mobile *Advertiser* says the five dollar bills are in great demand in that city, and that brokers pay for them a premium of 33⅓ per cent.

Dr. John L. Tindall, Sr, died at Aberdeen, Mississippi, on the 16th ult., in the 81st year of his age.

For the Conservative.

THE FOOD QUESTION—IMPRUDENT BOASTING.

MR. EDITOR: There are two classes of people in our country, the great majority of whom are equally honest, but both of whom, I respectfully submit, are doing our cause an undesigned injury. I refer to the croakers, who are always crying "there is a lion in the path;" and to those who make it a rule to answer these by as constantly denying that there is any danger ahead. The one class would prevent all forward movement; the other would drive us continually and blindly along any course of policy we may have adopted, without stopping to see which way it is leading us, or to reconnoitre the difficulties in the way or to see whether there is not a better road.

The former, timid, over cautious, and full of evil-boding fanceis, are always alarmed at a steady advance in any direction; with the latter the fact that we are moving forward is evidence sufficient that we are on the right course, and all they consider important is to push on as fast as possible. No individual or community can be successful by acting on either plan of policy; and the wise and prudent man, never doubting as to his ends, will carefully consider the ways and means by which it is to be accomplished, and be ready at any moment to change or modify these as the interests of his course may demand.—He will not be deterred from shifting his sails to suit the wind, or from tacking in the gale, from a childish fear that he will be regarded as having abandoned the hope of reaching the port to which he started; but on the contrary, he will best display his purpose of success and his ability to achieve it, by watching constantly for the safest course, and by changing his means to suit the imperious demands of circumstances.

A croaker in the command of our army would never see his way clear to fight; one of the other class would go right forward on any course on which he might have started, denouncing as traitors or cowards all who cautioned circumspection; scorning, as an evidence of despondency, any advice to survey routes, to make maps, to count his own men and resources, or to measure the strength or reconnoitre the position of his adversary. Not so with Generals Lee, Beauregard and Johnston; before they commence a movement, or hazard a battle, they carefully investigate all the facts of their surroundings, ascertain the number of every effective arm and gun in their command, the amount of ammunition, the nature of the field of operations, and the disposition and character of the enemies, means of resistance.—These illustrious commanders are properly and always wide awake for facts; and they are ever ready to modify their plans so as to make the most of circumstances.

It is no argument against their desire to know the number, arms and character of their troops, and to map out the scenes of their operations, that if any one has such knowledge it may come into possession of the enemy; *they must have light*, if it can be obtained, and take the chances of hiding it from the foe.

And now to apply these remarks.

The first question is the one of paramount importance to the cause of our independence; and to shut it out from all investigation is to act the part of mad men, and to insure ultimate ruin to our glorious cause. It should be thoroughly understood by those who make our laws; and that they may be informed of facts essential to a wise course, every effort should be made to lay before them the true statistics of the country.

They should know as nearly as possible, what it takes to support the country, what we make, and what it takes to make that support; but while we can have data for such knowledge, there seem to be very few who take the trouble to study them. *It is this ignorance of our own statistics which encourages our enemies to hope that famine will come to the aid of their wicked designs;* they have always been taught to underrate our intelligence and sagacity, and it must be confessed that we sometimes, or rather imprudent persons among us, sometimes give them reasons for this judgment. They are thoroughly familiar with certain statistics in regard to our population and production, which we are afraid to mention; they have the census reports, and when they see us ignorant, or apparently ignorant, of these they flatter themselves that we do not know where we stand, and are blindly driving on without any knowledge of the facts of our condition.

As an illustration I would mention a rather boasting article that has been going the rounds of the papers, that the tithing statistics will show that one million, five hundred thousand bushels of corn were made in one Congressional district last year. Suppose this falls into the hands of the enemy, what will he do? He will naturally infer that this district was ahead of the others, and if so, that perhaps the average yield was not a million to the district. He will then turn to the census of 1850, and find that in that year the yield of corn in North Carolina was over twenty-seven millions of bushels, or over three millions to the district; and our boast, that one of our best districts, in the corn region proper, yielded 1,500,000 bushels, will lead him to infer that we must be in a very bad way.

It is on boasting, when ignorant of the real nature of the facts which we parade, that works us an injury; and no better illustration can be given than the one above. Fifteen hundred thousand bushels of corn sounds very large to the common ear; but this statement, as a boast, does us a double injury, for it deludes our own people into false security which on calculating money, with the census always in hand, is in encouraged to believe that our product on of grain has fallen off two-thirds from what it was thirteen years ago. We are rendered secure, reckless and thriftless, our adversary is made hopeful and bold.

The truth is, all efforts to deceive our people, however well-meant, are hurtful in the end; for this very effort to encourage us by high-sounding and vague generalities, really puts the country on the verge of famine. A million and a half bushels of corn, in one district, seems enormous to the uninformed; but would it not be criminal to have the people to infer that if they can make this much grain, or the average of a million to the district, that they need not wish for more? To call on the producing classes to be satisfied with this and to aim at no higher results, is to strike a mortal blow at our own vitals, and whatever the motive, it is disastrous to our own interests thus to deceive ourselves.

The public generally would consider such figures as 1,500,000 bushels, in one district, as enormous; they are published that the public may so consider and be encouraged. But what is the effect of this encouragement? It makes us feel triumphant, it is true; but then it leads us to aim at an amount of production which would be barely sufficient to feed our stock of horses and hogs. Suppose the purpose of such publications are accomplished; the people concerned are elated, they feel secure, they are more cheerful and hopeful. So far, the result is good; but this lation, based on an awful mistake, leads to a policy that aims only at, say a million bushels of corn to a tithing district as sufficient, the amount is such and no more, and so a baseless confidence ends in a dreadful famine. Such are the inevitable results of efforts to encourage ourselves by shutting our eyes to the facts before us.

In all probability it will be found, when the tithe is fully in, that the district referred to yielded more than twice a million and a half of corn last year, or at least two millions, and if it did not, then our authorities and the leaders of public opinion ought to see to it that there is an effort made to obtain a much larger yield the present year.

In the district in which I live there are three counties in which tobacco was the chief staple before the war; and the counties of this district yielded in 1850, over two millions and a half bushels of corn. They contained, also, nearly twenty thousand head of horses and mules, (the horses being more than five to one;) and supposing that 15,000 were sufficient for the interests of the country, it required at least nine hundred thousand bushels of corn to feed them. There were considerable over 150 thousand head of hogs; and if we allow that 50 thousand were fattened, it took three hundred thousand bushels for this. Thus it required, in that district, one million two hundred thousand bushels of corn to feed the horses and fatten the hogs alone, while nothing has been allowed for stock hogs, cattle, and the people numbering over seventy thousand souls.

Is it then a subject to boast of that one of our best districts yielded last year, one million and a half bushels of corn? Instead of parading such figures to tickle uncalculating people, without reference to the real meaning of the figures, ought we not first to have studied that meaning, and finding it unfavorable, to have kept back the statistics till we know more, but in the meantime to try to have kept all alive to the vital importance of increasing our productions? Is not this the dictate of prudence and of patriotism? And ought not our statesmen and public men to study more carefully the statistics of the country, and the great principles of political economy?

X.

For the Conservative.

HOLDEN MEETING IN RALEIGH FRIDAY EVENING.

I feel entirely incompetent to do justice to the occasion, and will simply state what actually occurred, without adding or taking from the scene.

After ringing the bell for something less than an hour, there assembled perhaps from 100 to 150 persons, fully one-half of whom were friends to Vance. The Professor of Psychology moved that Mr. Lynn Adams be appointed Chairman, and then the Professor moved again that Col. John Napoleon Bonaparte Bunting and D. A. Wicker be appointed Secretaries.

After waiting a few minutes, and no one saying a word, the Chairman (prompted by Bunting) hoped Mr. Pennington would tell the object of this 'ere meeting. Mr. P. arose and let off a usual quantity of *gas*, and moved that a Committee be appointed to Report Resolutions.

"Who shall appint 'em?" said the Chairman.

Mr. Adams, Scotchman, hoped *Mester* Pennington would be one of the Committee. Mr. P. declined. Did not claim to be a citizen of Wake,—did not wish to interfere with their proceedings. Preferred that some one else be appointed, and hoped Mr. Bunting would be appointed for one. But the Chairman seemed loth to allow Mr. B. to leave his side. Some one else suggested Mr. Sledge. Mr. S. suggested Mr. Harp, Mr. Harp Mr. Clawson, and Mr. Pennington suggested his old friend Mr. Mark Williams, and *hoped* that Mr. Bunting would be the other Committee-man—seemed anxious—very anxious that he should be; but, somehow or other, the Chairman could not take the hint, (Bunting had the resolutions in his pocket.) So Mr Lougee was appointed as the other Committee man. As the Committee arose to retire, Bunting stepped down, walked round behind the Jury box, and delivered the resolutions to the Committee.

After the Committee retired, Col. Russ was called on for a speech. Did not come for that purpose,—came "as a looker on in Venice," but if there was a people on God's earth he loved to talk to it was the people of Raleigh.

Mr. Richardson, an aspirant for Legislative honors, was next called on. He rose, placed his thumbs in the arm holes of his vest, and said that he did not come to make a speech, that he was going to Jimmy Lynn's on Saturday, and expected to "spread" himself there. Said that he never was a secessionist, had always been a conservative of the "*straitest sect*," supported Vance in 1862, but since then Vance had turned a tremendous summerset—from Wilkesboro' to Fayetteville—from the Jeff. Davis—Bill Yancy platform, clear over to Alex. Stephens. Told two or three smutty anecdotes, lauded Mr. Holden as the greatest man that ever lived, and took his seat with the solemn impression that such men as Richardson and Pennington never lived before—perhaps never would again.

Mr. Bunting was next called on (and I may say he was called up by Gov. Vance's friends, who wished to see what an — he would make of himself,) who arose and said that he wished he could talk like some folks,—it was in him and would not come out, but if he could only make three or four big speeches it would soon get so that it would roll out of his mouth like honey; and then everybody would say, "I God he ought to go to Congress."

Mr. Wicker was next called on. He had never been to school but three nights in his life. Twice the teacher did not come, the next he had no candle. (Took his seat amid tremendous applause.)

By this time the Committee returned, handed in Bunting's resolutions, which was read by the author (and he made a mighty bad out reading his own hand writing.) After reading the resolutions, the Chairman, without waiting for a motion, put the resolutions to the meeting. No one voted "aye," no one voted "nay." Mr. Pennington came to the rescue at this juncture, and thought perhaps the meeting did not understand the question. Hoped it would be put again.

Chairman.—"You've hearn the resolutions read, what 'r you gwine to do with um."

Some one moved that they be adopted as a whole. The question was put, and about one dozen voted in the affirmative. Under the resolution providing that a committee of five be appointed to make arrangements for the mass meeting, to be held on Monday of May Court, the Chairman with great modesty appointed himself as one of the five. (I see from the *Progress* of this morning that Adams' name is left out, but I can prove that it was announced as one of the committee, and so you can state.)

The crowd then commenced leaving, and Mr. P. moved that the thanks of the meeting be tendered the Chairman and Secretaries for the manner in which they have discharged their duties. Also, that the proceedings be published, &c. When these motions were put full two-thirds of the crowd were outside the door.

I have written the above in great haste, in order to send it to you as early as possible. I can prove all that I have said, only it was a great deal more ridiculous than I have language to express it.

In haste, yours, &c. * *

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., APRIL 27, 1864.

I PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH, IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, a manufactory for

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The object of this enterprise is to supply these useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been, or may be, so maimed in the service as to require them.

Privates and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost.

Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise measurement of the remaining member.

I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purpose. All such are invited to communicate immediately with this office.

EDWARD WARREN,
6—dlm. Surgeon General North Carolina.

☞ All papers in the State are requested to copy for one month, and send bill to this office.

DAILY PRAYER MEETING!

THE CAUSE AND THE CRISIS DEMAND IT.

A PRAYER MEETING WILL BE HELD AT THE Methodist Church, in this City, Daily, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

All Christians and the public are respectfully invited.

Come promptly. Don't wait for the bell—no bell will be rung.

Raleigh, N. C., May 5th, 1864. 12—tf.

WAYSIDE HOSPITAL.
GREENSBORO', N. C., MAY 2D, 1864.

BY ORDERS FROM DR. EDWARD WARREN, Surg. General for the State of North Carolina, I have opened a WAYSIDE HOSPITAL in the town of Greensboro', N. C., where all Sick and Wounded Soldiers traveling can find a resting place.

J. L. NEAGLE,
11—tf. Asst. Surg. in charge.